

TRI-WEEKLY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

VOL XI.

F RANKFORT KENTUCKY, JANUARY 21, 1862.

NO. 121.

BUSINESS CARDS.

GEORGE E. ROE,
Attorney at Law,
GREENUPSBURG, KY.
Will practice law in the counties of Greenup, Lewis, Carter, and Lawrence, and in the Court of Appeals. Office on Main street, opposite the Court-House, just west.

JOSH A. MONROE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Will practice law in the Courts of Appeals in the Franklin Circuit, and all other State Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the collection of debts for non-residents in any part of the State. He will be Commissioner of Debts, take the acknowledgments of deeds, and other writings to be used or recorded in other States; and as Commissioner under the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depositions, affidavits, etc. His office, "Old Bank," opposite Mansion House, no. 115 of

JOHN M. McCALLA,
Attorney at Law, and General Agent,
WASHINGTON, CITY, D. C.
Will attend particularly to SUSPENDED and
REJECTED CLAIMS—where based upon the want of official records. sep 27 w&t-wtf

LAW NOTICE.

JAS. B. CLAY,
CLAY & MONROE,
Attorneys at Law, in the United States Circuit Court and Circuit Courts held in Frankfort, and in the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business confined to them will receive prompt attention.

Address Thomas B. Moore, Secretary of State, Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, office Court street, Lexington.

THOS. B. MONROE, JR.,
has been engaged to attend to the unfinished professional business of the late Hon. Bea. Monroe. Communications addressed to him at Frankfort will receive prompt attention. apr 19 w&t-wtf

JOHN M. HARLAN,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
His office on St. Clair street, with James Harlan.

LIGE ARNOLD,
Attorney at Law,
NEW LIBERTY, KY.
Will practice in the Courts of Owen, Carroll, Grant, and Henry counties. Collections in any of the above counties will be received. may 14 w&t-wtf

E. A. W. ROBERTS,
Attorney at Law,
FALMOUTH, KY.
Will practice in the Pendleton Circuit Court and in the courts of the adjoining counties. His office on Market street. may 14 w&t-wtf

G. W. CRADDOCK,
GRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office on St. Clair street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky. Will practice law in partnership in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. jan 4 w&t-wtf

P. U. MAJOR,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office on St. Clair street, near the Court House. Will practice in the Circuit Courts of the 8th Judicial District, Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and all other courts held in Frankfort.

JOHN E. HAMILTON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
N. E. CORNER SCOTT AND FOURTH STS.,
COVINGTON, KY.
Will practice in the counties of Kenton, Campbell, Pendleton, and Boone. His collections also made in the city of Cincinnati and county of Hamilton, State of Ohio. dec 1 w&t-wtf

MEDICAL CARD.
Dr. J. G. KEENON,
Having permanently located in Frankfort, renders his professional services to the citizens of the town and vicinity. His office on Main street, in the same building occupied by John L. Scott. dr. 1 w&t-wtf

T. N. & D. W. LINSDAY,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Will practice law in all the Courts in Frankfort and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair street, four doors from the bridge. dec 1 w&t-wtf

A. J. JAMES,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
His office on West side St. Clair street, near the Court-house. feb 26 w&t-wtf

JAMES P. METCALF,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Will practice in the Court of Appeals. Office on St. Clair street, over Drs. Sneed & Rodman's, feb 26 w&t-wtf

JOHN RODMAN,
Attorney at Law,
ST. CLAIR STREET,
Two doors North of the Court-House,
FRANKFORT, KY.

JOHN W. VOORHIS,
Merchant Tailor,
South side Main Street,
Opposite Gray & Tood's Grocery Store,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Has just received his large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vests, of the best quality, and of the last styles and patterns. He also has on hand a large assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, and everything necessary for furnishing a gentleman's entire wardrobe.

His work warranted to be as well done, and in a good style, as at any other establishment in the Western country. NO FIT NO SALE. II
oct 26 w&t-wtf

H. WHITTINGHAM,
Newspaper and Periodical Agent,
FRANKFORT, KY.
CONTINUES to furnish American and Foreign Weeklies, Monthlies, and Quarterlys, on the best terms. Advance sheets received from twenty-four Publishers. Back numbers supplied to complete sets. nov 27 w&t-wtf

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOHN A. MARSHALL JAS. P. DICKINSON,
NEW CARPET
AND
HOUSE FURNISHING STORE.

MARSHALL & DICKINSON,
Importers & Dealers,
79 Fourth st., BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

WE are now opening an entirely new stock, embracing every variety, style, and quality of bandseams.

Carpets, Tassels, Cornices, Rugs, India & Coco Matting, Shades, Stair Rods, Shade Trimmings, Curtains, Crab Cloth, Green Baize, Silk Linen.

BLANKETS all widths, qualities, and prices. We keep on hand and make to order Mats, Pillows, Mosquito Bars, Bed Comforts, &c. &c. Our stock being entirely new, and having been selected with great care, we can offer such inducements in styles, qualities, and prices as are seldom found west of the mountains. MARSHALL & DICKINSON, 79 Fourth st., Louisville, Ky.

sep 27 w&t-wtf

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APRIL 1 w&t-wtf

HART & MAPOTHER,

Lithographers and Fancy Printers,

Southeast corner Market and Third Streets,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

EXECUTE in the highest style of the art, every description of ENGRAVING, PEN and CRAYON, LITHOGRAPHING, COLOR PRINTING, &c. &c. mar 29 w&t-wtf

GEORGE H. CARY R. L. TALBOTT

CARY & TALBOTT,
Successors to

(SELL, TALBOTT & CO.)

DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARY'S, PAINTS,

Oils, &c. 4 Market street, between Third and Fourth, Louisville, Ky.

Particular attention paid to Physicians' orders.

APRIL 1 w&t-wtf

JOHN BONNER,

(Successor to Peter Smith.)

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

MILITARY GOODS,

No. 63 WALKER STREET, (near Broadway,) NEW YORK.

Hats, Caps, Swords, Sashes, Belts, Horse Equipments and all articles for the Military.

Furnished at short Notice.

THE new style of French Fatigue Caps on hand

and made to order. apr 24 w&t-wtf

JOHN BAKER,

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER

IN

MILITARY GOODS,

No. 19 W. FOURTH ST. BET. MAIN AND WALNUT.

(Opposite the First Presbyterian Church.)

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Shirts Made to Order by Measurement and Warranted to Fit.

N. R. Measures carefully taken and paper patterns cut to order for shirts and collars. apr 21 w&t-wtf

Lithography

AND

ENGRAVING

PORTRAITS, Landscapes, Buildings, Show Cards,

Banker's Drafts, Certificates, Letter Heads &c.

Bonds, Certificates of Stock, Maps and Illustrations, Visiting and Wedding Cards.

WILLIAM STROUDBRIDGE & CO.

119 Walnut street, Odd Fellowship Building,

mar 29 w&t-wtf

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WILLIAM STROUDBRIDGE & CO.

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.,
ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE.

TERMS:
One copy per annum, in advance.....\$4 00
TUESDAY.....JANUARY 21, 1862.

Laws of Kentucky.
The Public Acts, passed at the September and November sessions of the Legislature, 1861, are now printed, and for sale at this office. Price fifty cents.

Battle at Somerset.
A telegram to J. B. Temple, Esq., President of the Military Board, from Col. Sam. Gill at Louisville, received in this city yesterday afternoon, announces an engagement near Somerset, Ky., on Saturday last, between the Confederate forces under command of Gen. Zollicoffer, and the Federal forces under Gen. Thomas. Zollicoffer attacked Thomas, but was repulsed. Gen. Zollicoffer and Gen. Baltic Peyton being killed in the engagement. The Federal troops were pursuing the enemy, towards Zollicoffer's entrenchments. No further particulars.

It is reported that a rebel steamer that had been dismasted up the Cumberland river from Nashville, with supplies for General Zollicoffer's army, has been captured below Somerset, Ky., by a detachment of five hundred men, under Colonel Haggard, of the Fifth Kentucky Cavalry.—*Exchange*.

We are informed by a gentleman immediately from that section of the State, that the steamer alluded to in the above paragraph, arrived safely at Mills' Springs, Wayne county, which is in the vicinity of Zollicoffer's camp. She was loaded with ordnance, ammunition, stores, &c.; so the reported capture must be true.

We call attention to the speech of Hon. Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, one of the Congressional Investigating Committee, which we publish in this issue. He makes some startling developments in relation to the frauds practiced on the Government.

A NEW WAY TO KEEP TREASURY NOTES AT PAR.—The announcement by telegraph Monday that a merchant of Alexandria had been arrested for refusing to take Treasury Notes at par seemed so preposterous that it was received with general incredulity. It appears, however, to have been a fact. The General in command released the merchant, but issued an order that hereafter all persons so refusing shall be arrested. In Washington City the Notes are at 5 per cent. discount.

ED. B. F. Rogers, a citizen of Paris, Ky., was taken to Covington, Ky., on Thursday last, by Greenberry Reed, Esq., United States Deputy Marshal for Bourbon county. Mr. Rogers was arrested by the military authorities a few weeks ago at Paris, and has been confined at that place. He was taken there to stand his trial before the United States Circuit Court, now in session, but was released on parole by United States Marshal Sneed.

The Chicago Tribune, (Rad. Rep.) is apprehensive, from Secretary Stanton's political antecedents, that he will side with the Wicklefies and Crittendens of Kentucky, in their slavery-saving policy of conducting the war. Should its fears in that particular be realized, the Tribune says, "we may begin to inquire after the best terms upon which Jeff. Davis & Co. will consent to acknowledge our independence." The Tribune has the crochets that nothing but freeing and arming the slaves will save the Union; and that, unless that policy shall be adopted, we are ruining ourselves without an object or a principle.

A SHOOTING AFFRAY IN SECOND KENTUCKY REGIMENT AT LOUISVILLE.—Lieut. McChesney, of the Second Kentucky regiment at Louisville, on Friday last, dangerously wounded an orderly sergeant named Scanlan, by shooting him in the face three times. It appears that Scanlan was drunk and quarreled with a corporal. Colonel Sedgwick ordered the sergeant under arrest, and was knocked down by Scanlan for this exercise of his duty. Scanlan managed to get loose, and proceeded to McChesney's tent; being ordered out, he shot McChesney in the hand, who returned the fire, wounding Scanlan as above stated. Scanlan's life is despaired of. He had rendered himself liable to be shot, according to the articles of war, for the assault upon his Colonel.

The Somerset (Ky.) Camp Journal announces the death of Capt. John G. Lair, one of the most prominent citizens of that place.

\$487,000,000.—The army appropriation bill, reported from the committee on Ways and Means, calls for four hundred and eighty-seven millions of dollars. This does not include the appropriations for fortifications, which is several millions.

Colonel Munday's cavalry regiment passed through this city on Sunday last, en route for London, Kentucky.

SOMETHING NEW.—Our neighbor, J. D. Pollard, advertises a new enterprise in our paper this morning. "We see no reason why a 'General Intelligence Office' should not succeed in Frankfort. Mr. Pollard's well known energy suits him admirably for the business, and we doubt not he will make the enterprise mutually beneficial to himself and the community."

THE TEA, COFFEE, AND SUGAR TAX.—The following schedule will show the increase of duty on these articles since the passage of the tariff of March last:

Tariff March, 1861. July. Dec.
Tea.....Free 15 cts. 20 cts.
Coffee.....Free 34 cts. 5 cts.
Sugar (candy).....1 ct. 2 cts. 3 cts.
Sugar (brown).....1 ct. 2 cts. 2½ cts.

This addition, it is thought, will yield seven or eight millions to the revenue of the Government for the present year. This will defray the expenses of the Government four days, according to the latest calculation.

[For the Yeoman.]

The Dishonesty of Politicians and Public Men.
No government can or ought to live long where the people permit such dishonesty and corruption as has existed and is still existing with the office-holders of the United States.

The disclosures since the civil war began show the laws made to protect the public treasury in dead letter upon the statute books. Contracts have been, and no doubt are now every day being made by public officers, where they and their friends share in the enormous profits allowed to be made. No notice given of the letting of such contracts, or, if given, not the slightest regard paid to the facts of lowest bids. Favorites get the contracts regardless of bids or offers. And yet with the exposers, we see no dismissals of officers from service, or punishment inflicted upon any of the guilty.

When the committee sent to investigate the management of the military department under command of Fremont found that millions had been wasted to subserve the pets whom Fremont brought from California; the unprincipled camp followers, broken down swindlers, and corrupt politicians whom he had gathered about him; found him occupying most costly and insignificant quarters in St. Louis, surrounded with all the guards and protections usually had by some ancient eastern despot; all approaches to him guarded by the bayonets and swords of a parcel of foreign mercenaries, instead of his being at once and promptly dismissed from the service, because he was the favorite of the Abolition wing of the Republican party, the President was afraid to dismiss him, or even to compel a surrender of his command to another.

The Secretary of War and Adjutant General went to visit the scene of the shocking disclosures, doubting, perhaps, whether the committee and the newspapers had not been mistaken in their report of the conduct of Fremont and his *attachées*. Still, with their information of all that had been reported being true, he is not even deprived of his command until he had at most enormous expense set out to follow the rebel Gen. Price, and was rapidly getting his army into a position to be wholly used up by Price, and then he is simply deprived of his command, and left in the enjoyment of his salary and rations, fed and cared for at the public expense; instead of having been dismissed in disgrace from the service he had so outrageously abused.

Had he been some civilian, quiet and unobtrusive in his life and conduct, but who disagreed with the party in power as to the causes of the war, the best mode of adjusting the difficulty and of getting the Southern people back to their allegiance, and who had spoken or written his views in the most temperate way, there would have been no difficulty in Secretary Cameron or Secretary Seward, or the President himself, ordering such a man's arrest and imprisonment without warrant of law.

If a woman trying to get a little quinine to her sick mother or father in the South, whether Unionists or disunionists, was sure to catch the devil in some shape, if found out by Secretary Chase. Catching women and freeing negroes, and requiring loyal Kentuckians to pay twenty-five cents each for permits to bring from Ohio or Indiana to Kentucky any articles of trade, has been that Secretary's forte. What are the Kentucky members of Congress about that they don't have this outrage stopped? If he has an idea or impulse beyond his hatred of Southern people and their institutions, we would like to see some evidences of it.

He is willing to bankrupt the nation; bring ruin upon the whole people; sever the Union into a thousand fragments, before he would consent that the right of a slaveholder to pass through Ohio with his slave should be recognized.

Fremont was retired from all dangers from the war; is drawing his Major-General's pay and perquisites, and what for? Simply because the Administration has not the nerve to strike his name from the army roll.

Public sentiment began to be slightly aroused to the conduct and character of Cameron—some mutterings here and grumblings there as to his continuance in office. If he did not make or allow to be made, the thousands of plundering contracts which have been exposed, he, as the head of the War Department, ought to have known many of them had been made, and have dismissed those who did make them. Perhaps he had not wanted to arm slaves to slay women and children, the hosts of plunderers might have so managed as to have kept attention from him. But his removal was demanded by the public voice, and what is seen? Instead of ordering him out of the war office because of his permitting such plundering in army contracts, he is invited to resign and accept the high position of Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia.

The change in the Cabinet was the exciting topic last evening in all circles. At first leading Republicans were inclined to the opinion that Mr. Cameron's position on the slavery question was in some way connected with his resignation. Under this view of things it was supposed that the Senate would hesitate about confirming Mr. Stanton. It turns out, however, that the latter is an anti-slavery Democrat, or rather a war Democrat, of the school of Dickinson and Cochrane. He believes most fully in the propriety of using the institution of slavery as a means to strike down the great rebellion. He fully approved in December of Mr. Cameron's report, and is more heartily hated to-day by the pro-slavery and white-feathered Democrats in Congress (there are but few of them) than any member of the existing Cabinet. He is a live man, and will urge an active and aggressive policy upon his colleagues in the Cabinet.

It is said that Mr. Holt was asked to accept of a place in the Cabinet some time ago, when still another member desired to retire from it, and that he replied decisively, that as a Kentucky Union Democrat, he could do nothing more for the cause of the Union than as a member of a Republican Administration. His views on the slavery question would scarcely prevent him from accepting such a position, for he is changing his views rapidly, and before April will be as strongly in favor of employing the slaves of rebels to help on the war as Cochrane or Dickinson are to-day.

PRINTERS AND PRINTING.—Many who descend to illuminate the dark world with the fire of their genius, through the columns of a newspaper, little think of the lot of the printer, who sits up till midnight to correct their false grammar, bad orthography, and worse punctuation. I have seen the arguments of lawyers in high repute as scholars, sent to the printer in their own handwriting—many words, especially technical and foreign terms, abbreviated, words misspelled, and a few or no points, and those few, if there were any, certainly out of place. I have seen the sermons of eminent "divines" sent to press without points or capitals to designate the deviation of the sentences; also, the letters of the political and scientific correspondents. Suppose all these had been so printed, the printer would have been treated with scorn and contempt. Nobody would have believed that such gross and palpable faults were owing to the ignorance or carelessness of the author! And no one but the practical printer knows how many hours a compositor and after him a good proof-reader, is compelled to spend in reducing to readable condition manuscript that often the writers themselves would be puzzled to read.—A Proof-Reader.

Is the American name to become one of shame and reproach? Just as certainly will it become such with all honest people, if such conduct is to be tolerated. Cameron ought not to be allowed to leave the United States un-

till the investigation of the committees charged with the duty of ferreting out the bad management of the war, and the causes of the immense expenditures, have fully discharged their duty. The two committees could not, in our judgment, make a full and searching examination into all the frauds in two years. Congress should have several committees in every department, composed of men who hold no offices nor are connected with any that do. When a Commission shall begin at Louisville and uncertain how many contracts have been made with men there and in other parts of Kentucky, mere favorites and political pets who know no more about buying mules and horses than swine know of cleanliness, contracts made, not at Louisville or other points in Kentucky, where government officers could have readily ascertained the value of stock, and have bought them directly for the Government, at an average of thirty-three per cent less than agreements and contracts were made at Washington to pay such pets and favorites, and another field of Treasury robbing will be found that will help open the eyes of the tax payers to what their office holders have been doing.

When mules were plenty in Kentucky at from \$45 to \$75 a head, contracts were given out at Washington by some body for the delivery to the Government at from \$117 to \$127 a head. These favorites making from twenty to thirty thousand profit on a thousand mules in three or four weeks. How many thousand head were brought and sent from Kentucky to Washington and different places in Virginia? We doubt whether the people of the United States will ever find out, and, at the same time, that horses and mules were being bought in Kentucky to send to Washington and on to the Potomac, other pets and favorites had contracts in Indiana, Ohio, and other places, to furnish mules and horses for Kentucky.

And then such horses and such mules as may be seen in Louisville now, and have been seen there since the army of Gen. Buell has been marching towards Bowling Green, would bring a blush to any one who knows any thing of such stock—broken down stage and wagon horses have been bought for artillery and cavalry horses—mules not bigger than good rams may be seen hitched up, six in a team, not strong enough to pull an empty Government wagon on a muddy road.

The people must rise up in their might, demand the punishment and disgrace of those entrusted with the management of their business. Corruption must not be allowed to be rewarded with Major Generalships and Embassies to foreign courts, but must be punished by imprisonment or death. Nothing else will do. Expose the corruption and punish the guilty, or years of toil will be the tax payers to meet the demands created by the rascalleries of the plunderers.

WASHINGTON.
From Washington.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF WAR.
Secretary Stanton said yesterday, "The army must burn powder in the face of the enemy. I can't make them fight; but they shall either fight or run."

The Adjutant General has directed all officers on this side of the Potomac to pay their respects to the new Secretary of War to-morrow.

OFFICERS NOT LIKELY TO BE CONFIRMED.

The chances of confirmation of General Smith of Paducah, and Gen. McKinstry, by the Senate, are regarded as slight.

MINISTER CORWIN TO RETURN.

CORWIN renewedly writes his intention to come home. He says the Mexicans are making great preparations to resist the allied invasion.

Important to Newspapers—Their Free Exchange List in Danger—A Stamp Tax Required.

The following article is from the Washington correspondent of the New York World:

TAXING THE NEWSPAPERS.

We take the following paragraph from the New York Tribune of the 15th inst.:

The following paragraph is from a private letter received by the last steamer from an eminent English gentleman intimately connected with the present Minister:

"If you will give up the Commissioners, or if you will refer the question to some impartial Admiralty Court, that of Holland for instance, you persist in being judges in your own cause, and in refusing reparation or arbitration, depend on it, we immediately break the blockade, which Louis Napoleon proposed to us to do in connection with France long ago, and recognize the South."

So it seems that Louis Napoleon proposed to England to break the blockade some time ago!

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Louisville Democrat on Confiscation.

The Louisville Democrat says that the bill to confiscate the property of all those in arms against the United States, which is before Congress, is unconstitutional, because the Constitution says:

"Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason; but no attainder or treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted."

According to the old doctrine of England, from which the phrase "attainder of treason" is derived, the guilty forfeited his life and all his property forever to the Crown. His children could not inherit from him; as is meant by the "corruption of blood."

But now what is the meaning of this interdiction in the Constitution?

Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, with a restriction.

The forfeiture of property can only during the life-time of the person attainted; nor can his children be rendered incapable of inheritance.

Has Congress then power, in declaring the punishment of treason, to confiscate forever property of the rebel? If that is possible, what is the meaning of this restriction upon the power to declare the punishment? Shall we hold that the restriction applies to the more form of the law? Recollect that the law fixing the punishment is in the discretion of Congress, and the limitation is upon that discretion.

Now, if the law fixed the penalty of death, and then proceeded to confiscate property forever, it would not be in the very face of this provision of the Constitution?

You may punish treason, says the Constitution; but in that punishment children shall not be debarred from inheritance, nor shall the guilty forfeit his property, except during his own life-time.

Then, if a man's property is confiscated, it must be for some other crime than treason.

The law now confiscates property used in the rebellion by the consent of the owner. That is upon a different principle entirely. Such property is public, as much so as camp equipage and supplies, which are lawful prize in war. But private property, not used in the rebellion by the owner's consent, cannot be confiscated by that principle.

The owner or his heirs, it appears to me, under our Constitution, retain all property confiscated for treason; and when the Constitution and the laws are restored, the Government will have it all to return, or persevere in a reckless and revolutionary act.

As a matter of policy, this law has nothing to command it. Its operation would fill all humane minds with disgust at the savage spectacle. The calamity would fall on the wife and helpless children, and reduce them to want and beggary for the guilt of the husband and father. If it were possible to be executed, it would render one section of the Union a scene of suffering and desolation.

But how is it to be executed, or why? It can have no effect to put down the rebellion; for it cannot be executed in any State until the rebellion is put down. It can only be a law of retribution and vengeance. It will stand on the statute book a mere *brilliant falsehood*, which will exasperate those now in rebellion, and enlist sympathy for them, by its savage terms.

Such a law never can and never will be executed; but it will be held up to the South to enlist all the energies of despair.

Instead of any indecision to come back to the Union, it would cut off all inducement to lay down their arms, and render independence a necessity. They could face no worse calamity out of the Union than it.

It may be said that the law can, at least, be executed where the forces of the Government have possession; but in such localities what is the use of it? Not to put down rebellion; for in such cases the rebellion is powerless.

Secondly, that they will not be unfaithful to their traditions or polity, as an advocate of the broadest liberality in the application of the principle of international law to the conduct of maritime warfare. The United States, faithful to their sentiments, and while, at the same time, careful of their political Constitution, will sincerely rejoice if the occasion which has passed on that exciting subject between this Government and the Governments of Great Britain and France, and I have to request that you will transmit those papers to Count Rechberg. The Imperial Government will learn from them two important facts, viz.:

First, that the United States are not only incapable for a moment of seeking to disturb the peace of the world, but are deliberately just and friendly in their intercourse with all foreign nations; and,

Secondly, that they will not be unfaithful to their traditions or polity, as an advocate of the broadest liberality in the application of the principle of international law to the conduct of maritime warfare. The United States, faithful to their sentiments, and while, at the same time, careful of their political Constitution, will sincerely rejoice if the occasion which has passed on that exciting subject between this Government and the Governments of Great Britain and France, and I have to request that you will transmit those papers to Count Rechberg. The Imperial Government will learn from them two important facts, viz.:

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THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

Extraordinary Frauds on the Government—Cattle, Rife, and Horse Contracts—Condition of the Treasury.

Speech of Hon. Mr. Dawes, (Republican,) in the House of Representatives, on Tuesday, the 14th instant:

Mr. Dawes, (Mass.) from the Committee of Investigation on Government Contracts, in resuming his remarks, commenced on Friday last, said: Sir, I have not failed to notice, and I believe the committee of which I am a member have not failed to notice, in common with the whole country, that for some inexcusable reason, the charge upon the National Treasury, at this time of war, have been such as to reach nearly the bottom of the chest. During the investigation startling facts have come before the notice of this committee, and to the notice of the whole country, touching the mode and manner of the expenditure of the public money. Some of these items I propose to call public attention to, and then to ask gentlemen the plan question, when they propose to meet this question, if at all, and if so, how, when, and where?

The very first contract entered into by this Government, after the troops had left their homes to come here, in April last, to defend the Capitol, by which they were to be fed, was a contract entered into for cattle. It was not made with a man whose business it was to supply cattle to the market, not with a man who knew the price of beef in the markets of the country, but was entered into by the Government here with a man wholly unknown in this and in the other branch of Congress, for the last ten years, as an old stipendiary—one of the class of men who, in times past, made their money by such operations as buying the certificates of members for books at a discount, and then charging the full amount. This contract was made so that the first twenty-two hundred head of cattle furnished was charged at a rate which enabled their original contractor to sublet it, in twenty-four hours after, to a man in New York who did not know the price of beef, so that he put into his pocket, without stirring from his chair, thirty-two thousand dollars, and the men who actually furnished the cattle in question, put into their pockets twenty-six thousand dollars more, so that the contract under which these twenty-two hundred head of cattle were furnished to the army was so made that the profit of fifty-eight thousand dollars were realized over the fair market price. It takes a longer time for a thousand head of cattle to reach this city from the States where they are purchased than it takes the army to consume them.

I ask the House, at this rate, to consider how long the most ample provisions of the Treasury would be able to meet the simple demands for the subsistence of the army? Sir, poorly as the army is shod to-day, a million of shoes have already been worn out, and a million more are being manufactured, and yet upon every one of these shoes there has been a waste of seventy-five cents. Three quarters of a million of dollars have been already worn out, and another three quarters of a million of dollars upon shoes now being manufactured. In that department of the Government contracts have been so plenty that Government officials have gone about the streets with their pockets filled with them, and of which they undo presents to the clergymen of their parishes, and with which were healed old political sores and cured political feuds. Even the telegraph has announced that high public functionaries have graced the love-feasts which were got up to celebrate those political reconciliations, thus brought about while the hatchet of political animosity was buried in the grave of political confidence, and the national credit crucified among malefactors. We have reported to us the first fruits of these contracts. A regiment of cavalry lately reached Louisville, one thousand strong, and the board of army officers there appointed for the purpose, have condemned four hundred and eighty-live out of the thousand horses as utterly worthless. The man who examined these horses declared, upon his oath, that there was not one of them that was worth twenty dollars; they were blind, spavined, ring-boned, afflicted with the hives, with the glanders, and with every disease that horse-dead is to it. These four hundred and eighty-five horses cost the Government, before they were mustered into the service, fifty-eight thousand two hundred dollars, besides more than an additional thousand dollars to transport them from Pennsylvania to Louisville, where they were condemned and cast off.

Mr. Mallory, (Ky.) asked what regiment these horses belonged to, and who furnished them.

Mr. Dawes.—They belonged to Col. Williams' regiment of cavalry, and they were purchased in Pennsylvania, from which State they were forwarded to Louisville, where they were condemned. There are eighty-three regiments of cavalry to-day, one thousand strong. It takes \$25,000 to put one of those regiments on foot before it moves. \$20,000 have thus been expended on these cavalry regiments before they left the encampments where they were mustered into service, and hundreds and hundreds of these horses have been condemned and sent back to Elmira and to Annapolis and to this city to spend the winter. Any day hundreds of them can be seen round this city, chained to trees, where they were left to starve to death. Gangs of two hundred horses, in various places, have been thus left to die and rot, till the Committee on the District of Columbia have called for a measure of legislation to protect the city from the danger to be apprehended from these horse Golgothas. An ex-Governor of one State offered to an ex-Judge of another State \$5,000 to get him permission to raise one of these regiments of cavalry, and when the ex-Judge brought back the commission, the ex-Governor takes it to his room at the hotel, while another plunderer sits at the keyhole watching like a mastiff while the inside counts up \$10,000 profits on the horses, and calculates \$20,000 more upon the accoutrements and on the other details of furnishing these regiments. To the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:

We, the undersigned voters of Franklin county, Ohio, in view of the intimation made by the President of the United States, in his message, that by act of Congress, and by law of some of the States, to be hereafter enacted, many of the negroes, held as slaves, may be set at liberty; and fearing that they may wander into Ohio, to the great damage of the white inhabitants of our State, and especially to those who have to depend upon their labor to support themselves and families.

We, therefore, respectfully ask your honorable body to enact a law so stringent in its provisions as totally to prohibit any negroes from emigrating into, settling, or holding property in Ohio.

And, if not in conflict with the Constitution, that you also cause those now in Ohio, to be removed in as reasonable a time as your judgment may suggest, and that you make it the duty of the trustees of the several townships to see that said law be faithfully enforced.

ILLINOIS.—A mistake has been discovered in the census returns, by which Illinois is to have fourteen members of Congress, instead of thirteen, which the law of the Legislature, at its last session, gave it. A supplementary act of Congress will be passed, giving her the other member. Illinois has now but nine members. She will gain five members under the new apportionment, while Ohio will lose three. Ohio is reduced from twenty-one to eighteen, while Illinois runs up from nine to fourteen. Our Western neighbor is gaining us rapidly.—Cn. Enq., 17th.

(From the St. Clairsville, (O.) Gazette.)
Petty Despotism.
We were in Wheeling on Saturday week last, and purchased of A. Armstrong & Co. paper to the amount of twenty-seven dollars and fifty cents, he delivering it to us at the Monroe House in that city, from whence we were to receive it at our office by omnibus. Our readers may imagine our surprise when informed by Mr. Lewis that our paper was taken from the Monroe House, by a city scavenger, without warrant or authority of law, and deposited in the custom-house in Wheeling as contraband goods, by order, as we suppose, of Mr. Hornbrook, collector of that port.

This act of villainy, if done by these officers, upon their own motion, raises not in dignity above the meanest petit larceny; for which the whipping-post and cat-o'-nine-tails are the proper corrective and rightful remedy. Forty-nine stripes, well laid on by the heavy hand of a "contraband," would teach the ruffians not to purloin the property of others; and were he and his accomplices in a place where law and justice could be administered we would take pleasure in teaching him and them the full measure of their responsibility to law and outraged rights.

We confine ourselves in this notice to one particular subject, which appears to have quite a prominence in Congress, viz: The conversion of the called States into Territories, as they are conquered, and govern them by Federal appointments as our Territories out west are governed.

Were it not from the fact, that we learn

that some men, who should know better than to make such an attempt, favored it, we should consider the bill before Congress, looking to that end, like a good many others before that Sanhedrin, merely introduced for pastime, and to give the members an opportunity to make speeches to be published in the Globe at the public expense.

We have been informed by the collector, through Mr. Armstrong, that if we will prove to good loyal citizens that we publish a paper loyal to Abolitionism, we can have our paper.

This we decline to do, with the most infatuated scorn and contempt for the base and lying insinuation of disloyalty, and pronounce the man a scoundrel and a liar who makes it.

Through our whole life we have loved our Constitution and system of Government with a love and devotion that knew no bounds, and to-day we love it with no less ardor because of the ordeal to which the storm of Abolition, revolution, and rebellion subjected it, and we have full confidence that it will come out of the contest with all its principles fully preserved and vindicated before an impartial world and before high heaven.

What the expenditure will increase to when that great day shall arrive, when our eyes shall be gladdened with a sight of the army in motion, I do not know. Another hundred millions will go with the hundreds more I have enumerated. Another hundred millions will be added to these before the 4th of March. What it may cost to put down the rebellion I care very little, provided, always, that it be put down effectually. But, sir, faith without works is dead, and I am free to confess that my faith sometimes fails me—I mean my faith in men, not my faith in the cause.

When the history of these times shall be written, it will be a question upon whom the guilt will rest most heavy—upon him who has

conspired to destroy, or upon him who has

proved incompetent to preserve the institution bequeathed to us by our fathers. It is no wonder that the public treasury trembles, and staggers like a strong man with too great a burden upon him. A strong man in an exhausted receiver is not more helpless to-day than is the treasury of this Government to-night in the exhausting process to which it is subjected.

The mighty monarch of the forest himself may hold at bay the fiercest and mightiest of his foes, while the vile cur coming up behind and opening his fangs gives him a fatal wound, and although his strength is failing, and valiancy, the life-blood is silently trickling from his heart, and he is at last forced to loosen his grasp, and he grows faint and falters and dies. The Treasury Notes issued in the face of these immense outlays, without a revenue from custom-houses, from land sales, from any source whatever, is beginning to pall in the market.

Already have they begun to sell at six per cent, discount, at the table of the money-changers; at the very time, too, that we here exhibit the singular spectacle of fraud, and

of a struggle with the Committee of Ways and Means itself, in an endeavor to lift up and sustain the Government of the country,

or the Suther—that curse of the camp—

following the paymasters as the shark follows the ship, buying up for four dollars every five dollars of the wages of the soldier paid to them in Treasury Notes. I have no desire to hasten the movement of the army, or to criticize the conduct of its leaders, but in view of the stupendous drafts upon the Treasury, I must say that I long for the day of striking the blow which will bring this rebellion to an end. Sixty days longer of this state of things will bring about a result one way or another. It is impossible that the Treasury of the United States can meet, and continue to meet, this state of things sixty days longer, and an ignominious peace must be submitted to unless we see to it that the credit of the country be sustained, too, by the conviction that we will treat as traitors, not only those who are bold and manly enough to meet us face to face in the field of strife, but all those who clandestinely and stealthily seek the life-blood from us in the mighty struggle. Whatever measures may emanate from the Committee on Ways and Means to meet and retrieve this state of things, they will but fall like a dead pall upon the public unless they give this assurance that these extraordinary and extreme measures to resuscitate, revive, and replenish the Treasury, are not made to fill further and longer the already gorged pockets of the public plunderers. Now, then, are we to contribute in this matter to revile, public confidence in our public men here, if it be not when these appropriations come up that we probe them, that we ascertain whether there be anything in them that at this moment can be spared? Our pressing duty now is to protest and save the Treasury from further wholesale or other system of plundering. In conclusion, he urged against paying for printing the Treasury Notes, on the ground that the contract was improperly obtained.

Fro Negroes in Ohio.

The following petition is being circulated in Ohio for signatures. In Jefferson township, Franklin county, the county in which Columbus is situated, the petition received the signatures of 241 out of 254 voters:

To the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:

We, the undersigned voters of Franklin county, Ohio, in view of the intimation made by the President of the United States, in his message, that by act of Congress, and by law of some of the States, to be hereafter enacted, many of the negroes, held as slaves, may be set at liberty; and fearing that they may wander into Ohio, to the great damage of the white inhabitants of our State, and especially to those who have to depend upon their labor to support themselves and families.

We, therefore, respectfully ask your honorable body to enact a law so stringent in its provisions as totally to prohibit any negroes from emigrating into, settling, or holding property in Ohio.

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and were he and his accomplices in a place where law and justice could be administered we would take pleasure in teaching him and them the full measure of their responsibility to law and outraged rights.

Making Territories of States.

We have no disposition to undervalue the intellect of any set of men, but there are certain propositions being made in Congress at present, which would go to show that men have got into both branches of our national Congress who are either as blind as bats, or

enemies to our Government.

We confine ourselves in this notice to one particular subject, which appears to have quite a prominence in Congress, viz: The conversion of the called States into Territories, as they are conquered, and govern them by Federal appointments as our Territories out west are governed.

Were it not from the fact, that we learn

that some men, who should know better than to make such an attempt, favored it, we should consider the bill before Congress, looking to that end, like a good many others before that Sanhedrin, merely introduced for pastime, and to give the members an opportunity to make speeches to be published in the Globe at the public expense.

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Resolved, That the above resolution, being embodied in the State platforms of the Democratic and Union parties, constitutes the ground between the hastily written news-items, crude speculations, and flying rumors of the daily Journal, and the pernicious motto of the future historian, that the history of the world is the history of the great political events of the time shall have passed away. It is to these Periodicals that readers must look for the only really intelligible and reliable information of the events, and as such, in addition to their established literary, scientific, and theological character, we give them upon the consideration of the reading public.

The receipt of Advanced Sheets from the British papers gives us a valuable service in this regard, which they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

TERMS. (Regular Prices.)

For any one of the four Reviews, \$3 00

For any three of the four Reviews, 5 00

For all four of the Reviews, 7 00

For Blackwood's Magazine, 3 00

For Bottles for \$5, by all responsible Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States, and at Wholesale by all Wholesale Druggists.

POTTER & MURKIN, Sole Proprietors,

Sold in Frankfort by W. H. Averill and J. Mills

Willis, Foster & C., and Raymond & Tyler, Louisville, Wholesale Agents.

10c bit-wins

New York, Jan. 18.

A special to the Times, dated "12 miles from Columbus, 10th, 9, P. M." says: "A heavy reconnaissance was made this afternoon by Gen. Grant and staff and Osborne's cavalry, resulting in getting reliable information of all routes leading out of Columbus toward Blandville and other towns. The distance traveled was over forty miles, and was made in six hours. No rebels were discovered, although a portion of the force was within five miles of Columbus."

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OFFICIAL

Proclamation by the Governor.

WHEREAS, The following resolutions, viz. Whereas, Kentucky has been invaded by the forces of the so-called Confederate States, and the commanders of the forces so invading the State have insolently prescribed the conditions upon which they will withdraw, thus insulting the dignity of the State by demanding terms to which Kentucky cannot listen without dishonor; therefore,

1. Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the invaders must be expelled; inasmuch as there are now in Kentucky Federal troops assembled for the purpose of preserving the tranquility of the State, and of defending and protecting the people of Kentucky in the peaceful enjoyment of their lives and property, it is—

2. Further resolved, That General Robert Anderson, native Kentuckian, who has been appointed to the command of the Department of Cumberland, be requested to take instant command, with authority and power from this Commonwealth, to call out a volunteer force in Kentucky for the purpose of repelling the invaders from our soil.

3. Resolved, That in using the means which duty and honor require shall be used to expel the invaders from the soil of Kentucky, no citizen shall be molested on account of his political opinions; that no citizen's property shall be taken or confiscated because of such opinions, nor shall any slave be set free by any military commander, and that all peaceable citizens and their families are entitled to, and shall receive the fullest protection of the Government in the enjoyment of their lives, their liberties and their property.

4. Resolved, That the Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, he requested to give all the aid in his power to accomplish the end desired by these resolutions, and that he call out so much of the military force of the State under his command, as may be necessary, and that he place the same under the command of Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden.

5. Resolved, That the patriotism of every Kentuckian is invoked, and is confidently relied upon to give active aid in the defense of the Commonwealth.

I have this day been passed by both Houses of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the Governor's objections thereto to the contrary notwithstanding, and are therefore the law of the land, I do hereby issue this my proclamation, enjoining all officers and citizens of this State to render obedience to all the requirements of said resolutions, and in obedience thereto, I have ordered Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden to execute the purposes contemplated by said resolutions; and I hereby require all citizens of Kentucky subject to military duty to obey the call which the said Gen. Crittenden may make upon them in accordance with the provisions of said resolutions.

In testimony whereof, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the State to be affixed, Done at Frankfort, this 20th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN. THOS. B. MONROE, Jr., Secretary of State. By Jas. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.

WHEREAS, The following act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, cordially approved by me on the 20th instant, is the law of the land, I think proper, in the exercise of my executive duties, to make the same promptly known to the public, as I do hereby, and I do earnestly enjoin all citizens and residents of this State to be obedient to all the requirements thereof, to the end that the humane and noble purposes of the Legislature may be faithfully effected. The said act of the General Assembly is as follows:

Resolutions providing for the peace and quiet of the citizens of this Commonwealth.

WHEREAS, The people of Kentucky have, from the beginning ardently desired and still cherish the hope that they may not be involved in the unnatural, prevailing civil strife that Kentucky is now, as she ever has been, willing, and ready to interpose her friendly mediation in adjusting terms of peace and reconciliation among the honorable and just to all; but as her wishes to mediate and restore harmony may not avail at present, and it is desirable that the people in the meantime, should act in harmony, and be at peace among themselves, so that if they shall be involved in war, they will as far as possible, relieve and palliate its calamities; therefore

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That if collisions between hostile armies shall take place within our territory, that it is most earnestly recommended to the people of Kentucky not to engage in said strife amongst themselves, on account of differences of political opinions; that it is the duty of the people to be obedient to the civil authorities, and respect in times of war as well as peace, all the rights guaranteed to every citizen by the Constitution and laws of the land, that all good citizens however they may differ in political opinions, should unite in protecting each other in their rights, of life, liberty, and property, against all and every invasion thereof by unlawful raids, mobs, marauding bands or other evil disposed persons, and aid the civil authorities in arresting all such persons and bringing them before the courts for trial.

Resolved, That we, the Representatives of the present General Assembly hereby pledge ourselves to a strict observance of the foregoing resolutions, and earnestly recommend a like observance by all the people of the State of Kentucky."

In testimony whereof, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the State to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 23d day of September, in the year of our Lord, 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN. THOS. B. MONROE, Jr., Secretary of State. By Jas. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.

Dequerotypes, Ambrotypes, Photographe, and Ivorytypes.

H. T. Goodwin,

TAKES pleasure in informing the public that he has returned to Frankfort and taken the Gallery of C. A. Clarke, adjoining the Telegraph Office, that he would be pleased to wait on those wishing perfect Likenesses of themselves or friends; he is confident he will be able to please the most fastidious in this respect. He also takes the pleasure of painting portraits to the smallest size, Daguerreotype, or Ambrotype. Also, Daguerreotypes of deceased persons enlarged to the size of Life and Color in Oil and satisfied with the best materials. This article is also prepared to make those gongs of Photography, the Daguerreotype, which is truly the most durable small picture yet produced.

The Ivorytype is the most beautiful style of Photography ever presented to the public. In brilliancy of tone and color, deficiency of finish, correctness of likeness, and durability, it is far superior to the best miniature on Ivory.

Call and See.

SSENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS

OFFICE OF THE MILITARY BOARD
FRANKFORT, Oct. 12, 1861.
THE Commanding General in the State of Kentucky has decided, in concurrence with the General Government, to accept no troops except those enlisted for three years, unless some distinction is made to those to serve for a shorter period of time. All such recruits will therefore be instantly discharged, unless they consent to be mustered into the service for three years.

J. B. TEMPLE,
President Military Board.

OFFICIAL

Proclamation by the Governor.

WHEREAS, The following resolutions, viz. Whereas, Kentucky has been invaded by the forces of the so-called Confederate States, and the commanders of the forces so invading the State have insolently prescribed the conditions upon which they will withdraw, thus insulting the dignity of the State by demanding terms to which Kentucky cannot listen without dishonor; therefore,

1. Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That as the soil of the State of Kentucky has been invaded by armed forces, acting under the authority of the so-called Confederate States; therefore, for the purpose of repelling said invasion, the Governor of the State of Kentucky is hereby directed to issue his proclamation forthwith, calling out not less than forty thousand soldiers, residents, and citizens of Kentucky, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, to be mustered into the service of this Commonwealth, for any term of service not less than twelve months nor more than three years, from the time they were mustered into service, unless sooner discharged.

2. That the Governor and he is hereby authorized, in order to raise said force, to accept of the services of any volunteer companies who shall, within three months from the date of his proclamation, tender their services; and he shall commission for that purpose all officers duly elected by the companies aforesaid, necessary and proper for the command of such volunteers.

3. Resolved, That all volunteer officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, whose service may be demanded and accepted under the provisions of this act, shall be mustered into service at such places of rendezvous in the Congressional District in which they volunteer as the General in the field shall appoint by his orders; and when so mustered into service, shall be then and there entitled to receive in advance one month's pay, to be taken and considered as part of their pay.

4. That the forces to be raised and organized, as provided for by this act, shall, when mustered into service, be under the command of the General commanding the State forces in the field.

5. Resolved, That the Governor be also authorized to accept the services of fifteen hundred men, in addition to the forty thousand men provided for by this act, one thousand to be used as sharp shooters and scouts, and five hundred to be used as horsemen and scouts, thus furnishing their own horses: Provided, That no person shall be accepted in this army but service unless his skill and capacity have been tested by the General in command, or such officer as he may detail for that purpose: And provided also, That such persons shall receive five dollars per month of pay.

6. That each horseman, for the services of his horse, shall receive five dollars per month, and in case his horse is killed by the enemy, he shall be paid the value of the horse, not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars.

7. That the commander in the field may organize individuals who tender themselves into companies, and such companies as may tender themselves into squadrons, battalions, and regiments, and permit them to elect their officers, who shall, when so elected, be commissioned by the Governor on the certificate of the General commanding.

8. That the Governor is authorized to accept the services of squadrons, battalions, and regiments, when tendered as such, and commission the officers elected by the squadrons, battalions, and regiments so organized; the election of officers by any company, battalion, squadron, or regiment shall be superintended and conducted by any justice of the peace, or judge of the county court, who may be called on for that purpose; and such justice or judge shall certify to the Military Board the names of the officers elected, and for what office each is elected, and thereupon said Board, if they approve the proceedings, shall certify to the Governor the names of the officers elected, and what office they have been respectively elected to, who shall issue commissions in conformity to such certificate.

9. That the commanding General shall be entitled to appoint and employ such staff officers, and with such rank, as the Inspector General is empowered to appoint by the 14th section of the 3d article of the act, entitled "An Act for the better organization of the Kentucky militia," approved March 5, 1860; and he shall have the authority conferred on said Inspector General by the 10th, 11th, and 12th sections of said article of said act.

10. The troops raised under this act shall be organized into squadrons, battalions, regiments, brigades, and divisions, and have the same number of officers for each squadron, battalion, regiment, brigade, and division, as are allowed in the army of the United States, and shall receive the same pay and rations as are allowed the troops of the United States of the same rank and grade. When brigades and divisions are formed out of the troops so raised, they shall be officered according to existing laws.

11. This act to be of force from its passage.

Has this day been passed by both houses of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the Governor's objections thereto to the contrary notwithstanding, and are therefore the law of the land. Now, therefore, I do hereby issue this my proclamation, commanding all officers and citizens of this State to render obedience to all the requirements of said article recited act.

In testimony whereof, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at Frankfort, this 20th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN. THOS. B. MONROE, Jr., Secretary of State. By Jas. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

LOOK AT THIS

M. L. PIERSON,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in
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(At the old Stand of T. P. Pierson.)

As a Female Medicine.

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It is not subject to reaction in an shiping it continues to exert its influence, gradually, and efficiently, as long as the least necessity exists for its presence.

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It is equally powerful and effective, and restores the equilibrium sooner and safer than all the other medicines.

It is the best medicine for the cure of Colds, Coughs, Fevers, &c.

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